Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1582.] PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-ſtreet, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ſtreet.

Tueſday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ſtreet.

Wedneſday { Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.

Thurſday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

For Freight or Charter,

THE GOOD BRIG

SUKEY,

Iſaac Vredenburg, Maſter;

NOW lying at Clifford's wharf, and in compleat order to receive a cargo. For terms pleaſe to apply the Captain on board, or

John Skyrin,
No. 81, Arch-ſtreet.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

2000 wt. of double refined Saltpetre
600 wt. of F F Gun Powder
300 barrels of Herrings
50 buſhels of Timothy Seed
150 caſes of Claret, firſt quality
And a quantity of Sherry Wine.

pt. 29. dtf

HAVANNA SUGARS.

FOR SALE,

1400 boxes and caſks prime white Havanna SUGARS,

On board the ſhip Hamburgh Packet, Silas Swain, Maſter, now lying at Marcus Hook. For terms, apply to Capt. SWAIN, on board, to Capt. SAMUEL SMITH, in Front, near Walnut ſtreet, or to

Philip Nicklin, & Co.
Who offer the ſaid Ship

Hamburgh Packet

For SALE or CHARTER.

She is 320 tons regiſter, coppered to the bends, ſails remarkably faſt, and can be ready to receive a cargo in a few days.

Sept. 21. daw

Antigua Rum,

JUST arrived at Wilmington, Delaware State, and now landing from on board the Brig Active, William Williams, Maſter,

One hundred hhds. 3d & 4th proof,

And for Sale by

Jehu Hollingſworth & Co.

Wilmington, Sept. 21. dtf

N. B. The above Brig, and the brig GAYOSO, are alſo for Sale or Charter, and now ready to receive a cargo on board, at Wilmington. Apply as above.

For Savannah,

The faſt ſailing ſhip,

SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBIN, Maſter, Now lying oppoſite the mouth of Frankford Creek, has handſome accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail on or about the 1ſt of October.

For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board, or of the ſubſcribers at Frankford, 5 1-2 miles from Philadelphia.

Nalbro & J. Frazier.

Frankford, Sept. 18. dtiſO.

For HAMBURGH,

THE Copper Bottomed Ship FAVORITE, JOHN THOMPSON, Maſter, now at Bright's wharf, and will be ready to take in on Monday next, part of her cargo being engaged and ready to go on board. The ſhip is ſo well known, that it is needleſs to deſcribe her. She is now in compleat order. For Freight or Paſſage, pleaſe to apply at Mr. Jeremiah Warder's Compting Houſe, No. 12, North Third ſtreet, or to the Maſter on bord.

Auguſt 30.

For SALE,

On board the ſaid Ship, Swediſh Iron, aſſorted Hollow and Window Glaſs, Demyjohns, Wrapping Paper for Sugar Refiners, Rugs of 1 & 2 Quality. Pleaſe to apply as above.

wſ&m4w

FOR SALE,

BRETAGNES in caſes
German Checks in do.
Cambrick
Plattillas
Oznabrigs
Gold and ſilver Watches
Window Glaſs 10 by 8
Glaſs Tumblers in caſes
Linſeed Oil in caſks, &c. &c.

George Pennock,
103, *High-Street.*

July 5. 32w

An elegant Houſe in Arch Street.

TO be let and entered on immediately a large and elegant houſe at the Corner of Arch and Ninth Street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largeſt is 31 feet by 26—and two are ſo connected by folding doors as to make but one. Alſo, five bed rooms, beſides 5 in the garret, well finiſhed for ſervants. There are ſtables and a coach houſe, with evry convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh ſtreet, or at No. 218, Arch Street.

Aug. 15. 2aw3ty.

Chocolate and Muſtard

Manufactured as uſual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-caſk or gallon—ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption—

For Sale by
John Haworth.
No. 98 ſouth Front ſtreet

Public notice is hereby given,

To the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia, and the County of Delaware,

THAT a General Election will be held on Tueſday the 10th day of October next, the election to be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 1 o'clock in afternoon—when the freemen of the city of Philadelphia are to meet at the State-houſe, in the ſaid city, to elect

Six repreſentatives for the ſaid city in the general aſſembly.

Twenty perſons for members of common council.

Four perſons for members of the ſelect council, in the room of Francis Gurney, Godfrey Haga, Henry Pratt, and James Read, whoſe time expires.

The freemen of the county of Philadelphia to elect

Six repreſentatives for the ſaid county in general aſſembly.

The freemen of the city and county of Philadelphia to elect

Two perſons for ſheriff.

One perſon for county commiſſioner.

The freemen of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the county of Delaware, to elect

One ſenator for the ſtate.

The freemen of the county of Blockley and Kingſeſſing, are to hold their election at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia.

The freemen of the Northern Liberties, are to hold their election at the Town-houſe, in Second ſtreet continued, above Coats's ſtreet.

The freemen of the townſhip of Germantown, Roxborough and Briſtol, are to hold their election at the Union ſchool-houſe, in Germantown.

The freemen of the townſhip of Oxford, Bybery, Lower Dublin and Moreland, are to hold ther election in the houſe late John Barnſley's in Buſſeltown, in the townſhip of Lower Dublin.

And the freemen of the diſtrict of Southwark, and the townſhip of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunck, are to hold their election at the commiſſioner's hall, in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid.

The conſtables of each ward, diſtrict, &c are to hold their elections in the different diſtricts, to chooſe their inſpectors and aſſeſſors for the enſuing year, and give their attendance at the time and reſpective places

JOHN BAKER, Sheriff.

Sept. 29. dtf

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage ſtarts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday*, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the firſt day, at Snowhill the ſecond day, at Northampton Court Houſe the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the paſſengers find a ſafe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, and the Stage ſtarts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the firſt night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The diſtance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles leſs than on any ſtage route between thoſe places.

Too much cannot be ſaid in favor of the road, which is moſt excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any paſſenger, who, after having performed this route, will ſay that he ever travelled in a ſtage for the ſame diſtance, ſo good a road in America.

Auguſt 11. dim. eotf.

This Day Publiſhed,

And to be ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Obſervations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The Hiſtory of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION againſt

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication preſents a conciſe ſtatement of the baſe means practiſed by the Jacobins of the United States to aſperſe the characters of thoſe perſons who are conſidered as hoſtile to their diſorganizing ſchemes. It alſo contains the correſpondence between Mr. Hamilton and Meſſrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the ſubject of the documents aforeſaid, and a ſeries of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the reſult of a daring conſpiracy on the part of the latter and his aſſociates to extort money.

☞ A diſcount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholeſale purchaſers, for CASH. Orders to be addreſſed to Mr. YOUNG.

Auguſt 25.

No. 188.

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty ſixth day of July, in the twenty ſecond year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the ſaid diſtrict, hath depoſited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Obſervations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The Hiſtory of the United "States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of ſpeculation, againſt Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treaſury, is fully refuted—"Written by himſelf."

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

July 27. w4w

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP!

A Light WAGGON almoſt new, with a frame—and a pair of harneſs (Engliſh collars) has never been uſed—price 90 Dolls.

A Horſe 16 hands high, ſeven years old—and a new chair, with a falling top and harneſs—320.

Enquire No. 331, Market-ſtreet

Auguſt 24. dtw

Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in caſes

Juſt received, and for Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

Aug. 21. 2awtf

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Philadelphia, Sept. 22d, 1797.

THE Merchants who at this time prefer having their veſſels and Merchandize entered and cleared at Cheſter or Marcus Hook,—are hereby notified, That in compliance with their deſire, and upon a full conviction that the meaſure will be mutually beneficial to them and to the United States. The collector of the cuſtoms has made arrangements to eſtabliſh for ſome time branches of the cuſtom-houſe at thoſe places, where every accommodation in his power will be given to the merchants. dtw

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

A Convenient well finiſhed Brick Tenement, with a cook houſe and other out houſes, ſituated in a pleaſant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware—The lot of ground has forty feet front on Weſt-ſtreet, and extends through the ſquare to Paſture-ſtreet, on which is erected a ſtable and carriage houſe.

ALDEN M'LANE.

Wilmington, Aug. 20.

Lately Publiſhed,

In one vol. 8 vo. (price one dollar in boards) ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

A Collection of Papers on the ſubject of Billious Fevers, prevalent in the United States for a few years paſt.

Compiled by NOAH WEBSTER, jun.

Containing letters from Doctors Seaman, Smith, Bard, Taylor, Ramſay, Monſon, Reynolds, Mitchell, on contagion, &c. &c.

Sept. 1. ct

City Commiſſioners Office,

Auguſt 29, 1797.

IN purſuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, paſſed the 22d day of May laſt.

Propoſals in writing will be received by the City Commiſſioners for one month from the 1ſt of September next, for letting to rent on leaſes for one year to commence the firſt day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine Street,
Alſo on Saſſafras,
Mulberry,
And High Streets,
Cheſnut and Walnut Streets, Draw Bridge, with the Scale and Fiſh Houſes, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.
The cellar under the City-Hall.
The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto, (except ſo much thereof as ſhall be occupied by any buildings erected for the uſe of the Collector of the Tolls, or be neceſſary for the toll-gates.)

Aug. 3 3tawim.

LOST,

ON the Paſſyunk Road, between the Blue Ball and the city, a Fowling Piece, with a braſs barrel and ſilver ſight; on the plate of the butt are the letters "Jamaica, Q. 99"—and on the barrel near the lock "London" and the Tower ſtamp. Whoever will return the ſaid piece to *John Bennard*, at the ſign of the Blue Ball on the Paſſyunk Road, or the office of this Gazette, ſhall receive a reward of Four French Crowns,

Sept. 12. 3t

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congreſs of the United States of America, paſſed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of perſons, which ſhall be kept by or for any perſon, for his or her own uſe, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of paſſengers, the ſeveral duties and rates following, to wit:

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Clariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chaiſe, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glaſſes or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed poſts and tops with ſteel ſprings, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden or iron ſprings or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaiſes with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel topcarriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with ſteel or iron ſprings, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed poſts and tops, and reſting upon wooden ſpars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the firſt Survey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpoſe of receiving the duties on Carriages, at Germantown; at the houſe of Daniel St. Clair, Eſq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the houſe of James Chapman, Eſq. in the County of Bucks; of which all perſons poſſeſſed of ſuch Carriages are deſired to take notice.

Notice is alſo given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing of Wines, in a leſs quantity, or in leſs quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing Spirituous liquors in leſs quantities than 20 gallons, at the ſame time and at the ſame places, by the officers legally authoriſed to grant ſuch licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inſpector of the Revenue of the firſt ſurvey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Office of Inſpection at Germantow, 12th Sept. 1797. dim

IMPORTED

In the ſhip America, James Ewing, maſter, from Hamburgh,

Brown Hollands
White Plattillas
Ticklenburgs
Coarſe Linens
Tapes
Looking Glaſſes } in caſes.
Glaſs Tumblers }

FOR SALE BY
George Pennock.

Auguſt 14. 3aw

Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper.

A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No 119, Cheſnut-ſtreet. July 19.

An UMBRELLA

WAS taken (ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen) on Sunday evening laſt, from the houſe occupied by Mr. Blunt, No 9, Strawberry-ſtreet:—It is a green ſilk Umbrella, of the middle ſize, with a red morocco top and hooked ivory head.—Conceiving it to have been taken by ſome pilfering knave, who, actuated by pecuniary motives, may endeavor to vend the ſame, any perſon or perſons to whom the ſaid Umbrella may be offered, are deſired to ſtop it; and it is hoped, will apprehend and convict the thief to juſtice. The peculiarity of the Umbrella will, evidently, ſubject the poſſeſſor to detection; therefore, whoever apprehends the ſame and delivers it at Mr. Blunt's, from whence it was taken, or at Mr. Fenno's office, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. Oct. 3.—d3t

LOST,

ON the Frankford road, a Camel's hair SHAWL. Any perſon who will return it to the Printer, ſhall have a reaſonable reward. Oct. 3.—d3t

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

THAT elegant ſeat, called BLOOMSBURY, the reſidence of the late JOHN COX, Eſq with about 50 acres of Land, ſituate on the Delaware, extending from the mouth of Aſſanpick creek, to Trenton ferry. The manſion houſe is a handſome well conſtructed brick building, 50 by 40 feet, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two ſtory brick kitchen. Among the out buildings are a ſtone coach houſe and ſtables, ſufficient to contain ſix carriages and ten horſes, and a ſtone cow houſe, upwards of 100 feet in length. There is alſo a ſtone farm houſe with corn cribs, waggon houſe, &c. &c. The whole of the premiſes propoſed to be ſold with this ſeat, from their ſituation and improvements, are ſuch as to be worthy the attention of any gentleman wiſhing to retire from the city. There are alſo about 25 acres adjoining the above, which will be divided ſo as to accommodate the purchaſers. Alſo, 100 acres adjoining the town lots on the eaſt ſide of the ſtreet leading from Trenton to Lamberton, which will be ſold together or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, and 230 acres of woodland, two miles from the above land, which will alſo be divided if required. The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and an indiſputable title given. For further particulars enquire of Mrs. Cox, No. 144, South Fourth ſtreet, Philadelphia, John Stevens, Eſq Hobocken, Mathias Barton, Eſq. of Lancaſter, or the ſubſcriber at Trenton.

MASKELL EWING.

Trenton, Sept. 25, 1797.

Sept. 30. dtf.

Sundry Lots

IN the following Squares in the City of Waſhington will be expoſed to PUBLIC SALE, by the ſubſcribers, on the ſecond Monday in October next, at the Little Hotel, in the ſaid City, to commence at 10 o'clock:—

Square No. 32, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 55, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 101, 102, 105, 118, 119, 120, 141, 62, 56, 84, 104, 87, 88, 89, 104, 124, 125, 120, 61, 166, 80, 103, ſquare eaſt of ſquare 87, ſquare ſouth of ſquare 104, ſquare north of ſquare 81, ſquare eaſt of ſquare 88, ſquare north of ſquare 128.

Theſe Lots are advantageouſly ſituated in the neighborhood of the Preſident's Square, and deemed equal in value to any in the city, and will be peremptorily ſold; clear and valid titles will be made to the purchaſer, on receipt of the purchaſe money. Terms of ſale, are, good notes, negotiable at the Bank of Columbia, one fourth part in one month, one other fourth in three months, one other fourth in five months, and the remaining one fourth in ſeven months.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.
URIAH FORREST.

Sept. 21. dts

Bank of North America,

September 8th, 1797.

ON Monday next the Notices for all Notes or Bills payable at this Bank, which fall due on that and the enſuing 6 days, will be ſerved on the Payers: And the like Notices on every Monday, till the further orders of the Directors.—Perſons wiſhing to depoſit Notes or Bills for Collection, which are to fall due within the week, muſt themſelves undertake to give notice to the Payers. dtf

At the Federal Blaſt Furnace,

In Carver—for Slitting, Platting, and Rolling MILLS.

SEYMOUR's *Patent Rollers.*

THEIR ſuperiority conſiſts in being free from holes and honey-combed places, which are commonly found in rollers caſt in ſand, or clay moulds. Theſe patent rollers are caſt in iron moulds, previouſly heated, and will be found to be more denſe, ſolid and durable than any rollers heretofore uſed. Another important advantage they have over others, is, that the necks require no turning, but are immedaitely fit for uſe, and from their accuracy, run with leſs friction, and require leſs water to make them perform their work. They may be had by application to the Patentee in Plymouth, of Gen. Nathaniel Goodwin, or of Meſſrs. Thatcher and Hayward.

Boſton, Aug. 31.

Sept. 19. ——§6t.

MR. LAILSON,

WITH an intention to render ſervice, and undeceive thoſe Performers, who during his abſence Mr. Jaymond has thought proper to engage, thinks it would be wrong in him not to inform thoſe that are engaged, that it is without his approbation, and that he will not be in any way anſwerable for Mr Jaymond's engagements.

PHILIPPE LAILSON.

Alexandria, Sept. 15, 1797. 6t.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,

HEREBY give notice, that they have diſpoſed of the property aſſigned to them for the ſecuring the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorſements given by Edward Fox, for the uſe of the ſaid James Greenleaf; and the holders of ſuch notes, acceptances, and endorſements, are hereby notifyed that the ſubſcribers will ſettle with them for the amount of their reſpective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of aſſignment.

Applications to be made at ſouth eaſt corner of Dock and Second ſtreets (the Dock-ſtreet ſide), between the hours of eleven and one o'clock every day, Sundays excepted.

Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Jun.
John Aſhley,
Jacob Baker.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 18, 1797. d

THOMAS HEKMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth ſtreet, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in caſes and boxes, ſix years old
White Graves Wine in caſks
Ticklenburgs
Ruſſia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Heſſians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An aſſortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Ruſſia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in ſmall boxes, for family uſe
Window Glaſs

Aug. 29.—22w

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for ſale by *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Conſiſting of a variety of Miſcellaneous Pieces for the inſtruction and amuſement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handſomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of theſe pieces are ſuch, that the book needs only to be known to be univerſally eſteemed one of the moſt valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young perſons.

"Delightful taſk to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to ſhoot,
To pour the freſh inſtruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening ſpirit, and to fix
The generous purpoſe in the glowing breaſt."

THOMSON.

Auguſt 24. ElWf4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

Letters and Converſations,

Between ſeveral *Young Ladies*, on improving and intereſting ſubjects.

Tranſlated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon* with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,
Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary diſtreſs, or of deſperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the ſoul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to ſolicit notice, where in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life*, the *proper*, becauſe *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an intereſting point of view, and preſents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publiſher was ſo much pleaſed with the peruſal, that he was perſuaded he ſhould do a pleaſing ſervice to the community by ſending it into circulation. Auguſt 24—mw4w

To Maſters and Pilots bringing up Veſſels from Foreign Ports to this City.

WHereas ſundry infringements have lately been made on the laws of this ſtate for the preventing peſtilential or infectious diſeaſes, either from ignorance or inattention thereto, it is tho't expedient at this time to publiſh the following extracts from the laws of 22d April, 1794, 7th and 8th ſections.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

June 6th, 1794.

Extract of an act for ſecuring the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of peſtilential and contagious diſeaſes.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted, that every maſter or captain of any ſhip or veſſel coming from ſea (veſſels actually employed in the coaſting trade excepted) and bound to any port or place within the juriſdiction of Pennſylvania, ſhall cauſe his ſhip or veſſel to be brought to anchor, or otherwiſe ſtayed in the ſtream of the river Delaware, oppoſite to the Health-Office on State-Iſland aforeſaid, and there to remain until he ſhall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the Reſident Phyſician. And if, previouſly to obtaining ſuch certificate or bill of health, any maſter or captain ſhall ſuffer his ſhip or veſſel to approach nearer than the ſaid Health Office to the city of Philadelphia, or ſhall land, cauſe or ſuffer to be landed, or brought on ſhore, at any place or port within this Commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent of being conveyed into this Commonwealth, any perſon or perſons, or any goods, wares or merchandize, or, if after receiving ſuch bill of health or certificate, he ſhall neglect or refuſe to deliver the ſame to the Health-Officer, ſuch maſter or captain ſhall forfeit and pay, for each and every ſuch offence, the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And the captain or maſter of every ſhip or veſſel ſhall ſend a ſafe and commodious boat to bring the phyſician on board, and ſhall in like manner convey him back to the Health-Office, after he has concluded his official examination; And while he is making ſuch examination, or in caſe any ſubſequent examination by the Health Officer or Conſulting Phyſician, agreeably to the directions of this act, the maſter or captain ſhall expoſe or cauſe to be expoſed to the ſearch of the Reſident Phyſician, or of the Health Officer and Conſulting Phyſician (as the caſe may be) each and every part of the ſhip or veſſel, and ſhall preſent to his view each and every perſon or perſons on board thereof, and ſhall alſo true and ſatisfactory anſwers make to all ſuch queſtions as the Reſident Phyſician, &c. at the time of examination ſhall aſk relative to the health of any port or place from which the ſhip or veſſel ſailed, or has ſince touched at—the number of perſons on board when the ſhip or veſſel entered on her voyage—the number of perſons that have ſince been landed or taken on board, and when and where reſpectively—what perſons on board—if they have been during the voyage, or ſhall, at the time of examination, be infected with any peſtilential or contagious diſeaſe—and what is the preſent ſtate and condition of the perſons on board with reſpect to their health or diſeaſes. And if any maſter or captain ſhall refuſe to expoſe as aforeſaid, to the ſearch of any of the officers aforeſaid, or if he ſhall *conceal any ſick perſon, or in any other manner deceive the proper officers aforeſaid in his anſwers*, ſuch captain or maſter, for every ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

SECT. 8. And if any perſon or perſons whatſoever (the Reſident Phyſician, &c. excepted) ſhall go on board any veſſel, before the maſter thereof has received a certificate of health in the manner directed, every perſon ſo offending, ſhall pay the ſum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

IT being abſolutely neceſſary that the foregoing ſections ſhould be punctually complied with, the ſubſcriber, in compliance with his duty, muſt exact a rigerous obſervance of the ſame, or elſe be under the neceſſity of putting the laws in force.

WM. ALLEN, *Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.*

July 14. 43w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, held at the Union School House in Germantown, on Saturday, the 30th day of September, 1797:—

It was agreed unanimously, to recommend the following gentlemen as suitable characters to fill the offices which precede their respective names:

Member of the Senate of the state of Pennsylvania, for the district composed of the city and county of Philadelphia and county of Delaware:—

Benjamin R. Morgan.

Members of the House of Representatives for the City of Philadelphia.

George Latimer	Robert Waln
Jacob Hiltzheimer	Lawrence Seckel
Joseph Ball	Francis Gurney,

Members of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia:

Godfrey Haga	Henry Pratt
James Read	Francis Gurney.

Members of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia:

Matthias Saddler	Michael Keppele
James Todd	Walter Franklin
Thomas Parker,	Thomas Allibone
George Pennock	James S. Cox
Edward Pennington,	Henry Drinker, Jun.
Henry Wharton,	Caspar W. Morris
Joseph Hopkinson	Thomas P. Cope
Thomas Greeves	Levi Hollingsworth
Conrad Gerhard	Lawrence Herbert
Gideon H. Wells	George Fox.

Published by order of the Meeting,

HENRY PRATT, Chairman.

JOHN HALLOWELL, Sec'ry.

THE TYRANNY OF DEMOCRATS

Has become proverbial every where: but it is in America that it has dared to break forth with peculiar virulence and malignity. Not content with persecuting patriotism, virtue, and every species of orthodoxy, in every shape, it is here that it has, with the most abandoned malevolence, organized itself into a regular corps for purposes of persecution; and it is here that whoever at any time can muster up hardihood enough to walk uprightly, must previously fortify himself against all the most desperate assaults from batteries manned by the united force of the whole horde of russian-looking democrats.

In this course they have but too long, and it must be confessed, but too successfully persevered. The time is come when an united effort of all friends to rational liberty to crush this formidable hydra, is loudly called for by every tie which allies the mind of man to possessions, without which life is of no estimation.

In pursuit of this abominable and most abandoned career, every principle of honor and every tie that ever has been held sacred, have been sacrificed and set at nought. Distinguished merit, the most distinguished and most disinterested services, instead of being a protection, have served as signal-marks for the direction of their attacks—and in the general chase, good qualities themselves have been alike hunted down with their possessors.

But, when *a brother* has chanced to be glanced at, in repelling with the weapons of self-defence, their malignant and assassin-like assaults, the whole nest of vipers is instantly set in motion, and "prosecute him, break him up, cut him in pieces," is the general cry. Tyranny, thy name is Jacobinism.

Francis I. of France, became the scandal of Christendom, for concluding an alliance with Solyman, the Magnificent, Emperor of the Turks. But the butchering sans-cullotes who have murdered his descendants, can fraternize with the bearded disciples of Mahomet, without suffering the slightest imputation. For, in fact, such is the reverse of things, the shame and disgrace now lies wholly on the side of the Turk. The Turks are in truth pretty expert murderers; but their skill is seldom exercised out of the small way—such as lopping off the grand vizier's head on the loss of a battle, and so-forth. They have hitherto suffered murder—But if the ruthless Gaul is once let in amongst them, they will be taught *higher lessons* even than that of Ismailow.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

CONCLUSION

"*Of the History of the conspiracy of* LOUIS PHILIPPE-JOSEPH D'ORLEANS, *sirnamed* EGALITE, *page 229 of vol. Third;*"—*Translated for this Gazette.*

"IF there is a spectacle worthy of being profoundly meditated, it is that which empires offer at the moment of their fall.—These great bodies have not, any more than individuals the privileges of immortality.—All here below is subject to change—to dissolution—to death; the Deity alone is unchangeable. One nation is born, grows up, raises itself to a great height, then falls and perishes: this is the circle, traced by the finger of the Almighty to societies of men. Among the multitude of nations who have by turns covered this globe, there are some, whose names even are swallowed up by time.

"But it is impossible to the legislator to preserve his institutions from the ravages of time, it is out of the power of the masters of the world, to give to the great family whose preservation is confided to them, a high degree of fortune, to give it even the duration of the world. There are in effect remedies for all diseases of the body-politic; it is a regimen which, in encreasing its strength, in nourishing its health, prolongs its life, and in finding it out, consists solely the art of governing.

"To find out this regimen, we must above all examine history, study her lessons, enrich ourselves by the experience of past ages, draw wisdom from the errors of generations which have passed away, and in contemplating those horrid causes which break the social ties, learn to preserve the people from the convulsions of anarchy. It is in this respect that history, according to the expression of Cicero, is the light of truth and the rule of life.

"We are going to read the causes which have destroyed a monarchy, which fourteen ages had fixed on a basis that was thought immoveable. This phenomenon happened in a short space of time, from a train of events the most interesting, and which have succeeded each other with such rapidity that the eye cannot without difficulty follow them. *Shall the picture of these events be lost to posterity?* Is the history of the late disasters of France only a vague theory of government which every one may censure or approve? Are the truths which it presents, only abstract political maxims, which the statesman is forced to abandon because they have for foundation the human passions, which vary eternally? No, it is a generation calling around herself all generations, and by a sincere avowal of her errors and her crimes, points out to them the path they ought to take, not to lose themselves in the abyss of anarchy. To make this voice heard, I have no need of giving up myself to my senses—to abound in reasonings. Principles discover themselves easily when facts speak, and on the scenes which I have written, all rest on facts. The actors who have appeared on the Theatre, have pulled off their masks; we can read the most secret thoughts of their souls; we can follow with the eye all the windings of their hearts.—On this Theatre man appears not as he is painted by writers of romance, by poets and by philosophers, but as he shews himself naked and undisguised, where his weakness is deprived of the double support of laws, human and divine. What more proper to recal to his mind what he owes to his fellow-creatures, to his fellow-citizens, to the master of the universe, than the shameful image of this nakedness? What course of morality is more estimable than a faithful recital, where all the illusions on the true interests of societies, of their chiefs, of their members, are dissipated, where we may see every species of passion afloat, act without constraint—overturn the strongest barriers—break down objects in appearance insurmountable.

"You, who read this history, in whatever age heaven has given, or may give you birth, forget not that he who wrote it, was a witness of the events therein recited; he was the contemporary of those men, who, some through wickedness, others through imprudence, engendered or precipitated those events; he lived with some of the workmen of the dissolution of the finest empire of Europe; he read their consciences as easily as he did his own; he knows all the empoisoned sources from whence flowed so many scourges. It was on the wreck of this unhappy country, in the midst of carnage, of blood and of dead bodies, in the noise of the groans of innocence, and of the hideous roarings of executioners, that he sketched these pages. He is ignorant of the epoch when he may be permitted to publish them, terror still chills our souls, and the name only of this liberty of the press, which a lying philosopher so long complained against, only to appropriate it to himself, frightens anew those whom it is very necessary to enlighten. The time when this book was written, is a sufficient proof of its authenticity."

"If the author of this work has escaped so many dangers, if he has outlived so many victims, the price of so miraculous a preservation, shall not be a cowardly abandonment of *principles*, the return of which in France can alone indemnify her for her innumerable losses. He protests then, that in devoting himself to write the history of the crimes of Orleans and his accomplices, he had no other view, no other ambition, than to convince men of every age and of every country, that we ought (as is justly said by a great politician) *to regard as infamous and detestable those who destroy religion, who overturn kingdoms and republics, who make war against virtue against letters, and against all those useful acts, which reflect honor on the human race. These are the true enemies of mankind; these are the innovators against whom, all polished societies should league, and keep themselves incessantly on their guard. Without this firmness, without this vigilance, there is no tranquility for Empires, there is no security for private property.*"

REMARKS.

Those last lines in italics, how true! how admirable! how justly applicable to our American innovators, "exclusive patriots" and Jacobins! Yes, my countrymen, we should take an instructive lesson from unhappy France, where an handful of *uncommonly violent friends to liberty—a few wolves in sheep's cloathing*, have deluged one of the finest countries in Europe with blood, rapine, and civil discord, and appropriating to themselves the property of those they murdered, have left the great body of the poor, ignorant people of France, not even the means of gaining a subsistence by labor—nor the consolations which despair and misery draw from the hopes of happiness hereafter—the institutions of industry and religion having been buried with almost every other vestige of civilization, in the tomb dug for them by the apostles of insurrection, anarchy and infidelity. Whoever reads our Jacobin prints, will find them discovering the greatest uneasiness, appearing to be under strong fears, least the truths should be told, which have taken place in France during the revolution. But, my *glowing philanthropists*, appear they must, will, and ought! Yes, those horrid truths are daily become known—they will serve as a beacon to the present and future generations to avoid that ghastly fiend revolution, under the specious form of innovation, which, when the misery produced by it in France, becomes well known, nations will shun as a fell enemy to human happiness. Are not the diabolical views of our anarchists glaring, in wishing to prevent the publicity of the horrors, which have been committed in France *by their bullies for liberty—their "exclusive patriots"*—their Jacobins?

YOU CANNOT, VIRTUOUS PATRIOTIC AMERICANS be ignorant of their wicked schemes in wishing to cloathe their fiend-like idol Anarchy, in the very attractive garb of benevolence, in order to invite all the nations of the earth to embrace her: But I hope that France will continue to tell us, as she does every day by new publications, that the embraces of anarchy are Death—that her touch is Murder. I wish to give my fellow citizens a proper abhorrence of certain measures attached to unnecessary innovations in the established order of things; sensible that we have much more to fear from anarchy than despotism, I shall uniformly oppose that foe whose insidious approaches and deceitful appearance make him more fatally dangerous. Our Jacobin papers blame me for publishing Extracts from French publications on the Revolution, but, "mindless of their grin, I will steer on, convinced, that all-ruling destiny will either change their rage to awe, or blast their powers to the deepest root."—The friends and abettors of frequent revolutions may ransack French writers (of whom I am strongly inclined to think there are none or we should certainly have heard of them) in favor of the revolution and the monsters by whom it has been conducted: for my part, as in general I am an enemy to revolutions, especially in this country, I shall continue to dress out CITIZEN ANARCHY, TWIN BROTHER OF CITIZEN REVOLUTION, IN EVERY BLOODY, FRIGHTFUL AND DIVERSIFIED GARB AFFORDED ME BY THE MODERN WARDROBE OF FRANCE, IN HOPES OF DETERRING MY FELLOW-CITIZENS FROM THE FRATERNAL, OR RATHER INFERNAL HUG OF THIS FOE TO HUMAN-NATURE!

Late Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, July 26.

On the 24th instant, about nine in the morning, the marquis de Gallo arrived here, and immediately after repaired to Engendorf where he had a long conference with the emperor. On his return to this city, he went to the minister of state, baron Thugut, with whom he had another long conference. It was remarked that neither the marquis nor the persons about the court had very pleasant countenances. The negociations for peace in Italy meet with great difficulties in their further progress.

The French require that Mantua shall be united with the Cisalpine republic, though it was stipulated in the preliminaries, that the city should be restored to Austria. On the part of the French, it is said, on the other hand, that the emperor having given his consent to the establishment of a new Republic in Italy, its very existence depended on having Mantua for a frontier fortress; the Emperor, therefore, must tacitly accede to the cession of Mantua, for which he receives a sufficient indemnification in Istria and Dalmatia.

As these and many other difficulties have arisen and the House of Austria cannot be expected easily to abandon its great interests in Italy we are not without our fears that hostilities may again recommence.

His Imperial majesty intends going about the end of the mouth to Stein, where he will review the army of the Hungarian levy.

As there is no danger of hostilities on the Bohemian frontiers, the emperor has ordered that the fourteen battalions of reserve in that kingdom shall march immediately for the army in Italy.

General Mack, who has been sent with strong reinforcements to the Italian Army, is already arrived at Gortz.

On the 15th inst. the first Dalmatian ship, of 8 guns, sailed from Zara, under the Austrian flag.

MILAN, July 18.

Since the Cisalpine republic has been proclaimed, the Government at Florence has taken every precaution against the partizans of revolutionary principles. The Grand Duke has raised a body of 12,000 men, who will be sent to the frontiers of the neighbourhood democratized Provinces; and it is said that the Tuscan towns on the side of Modena and Bologna will be more strongly fortified.

At Genoa the Doge has renounced his former title, and is now only called citizen president of the Provisional Government.—The public is no longer styled the republic of Genoa, but the Ligurian Republic; Liguria being the ancient name of the country. The archbishop likewise has already introduced the appellation of Ligurian republic into the liturgy.

July 22.

Buonaparte is still here, and it is supposed will not go to Udine, as we had a report that the peace was finally concluded there on the 14th by general Clarke: but the truth of this is greatly doubted. (And with reason, as the Vienna gazette of the 26th of July makes no mention of it—Note of Hamburgh Editor.)

The province of Romagna was on the 12th united to the Cisalpine republic, on the motion of citizen Belmonti of Rimigi.

Another conspiracy has been discovered at Rome, which was to have been carried into execution in the night between the 8th and the 9th instant. Two of the conspirators were promised indemnity on condition of making discoveries. Many persons have in consequence been arrested.

The discontents of Naples increase. It is said that the French envoy, Canclaux, will soon leave that city. His first Secretary of Legation, Trouve, is not cordially received at Court. He is known to have been formerly editor of the Moniteur.

ITALY, July 22.

The King of Naples has established magazines on the frontiers of the Papal territory for an army of 50,000 men.

The brother of General Buonaparte is soon expected as French Envoy at Rome. The health of the pope mends daily.

It is believed that a part of the French Italian army will soon march for France. General Massena, it is said, will in a short time go to Paris. A great part of the troops at Milan have left that city. The frontier towns of Piedmont, Tortona, Cuneo and Alessandria, have been placed by the French on a war establishment.—Mantua and Palma Nuava, which lie on the other side of the Cisalpine republic, have likewise been more strongly fortified. At Brescia, all the artillery has been carried away but the Austrians have not yet entered the town. The bank of Venice now pay again as before.

FRANKFORT, July 29.

It is reported here, that the troops of the French Sambre and Meuse army on the other side of the Rhine, have received orders, in consequence of the present circumstances of France, to break up in five days, and form a camp behind the Meuse: according to others, they will immediately march for the interior of France. A party of the army of the Rhine will take the position of these troops.

SWITZERLAND, July 29.

The passage of the French troops through the Valais has been unanimously refused to general Buonaparte by the Swiss, on the ground that it might give the occasion to similar demands in future which must be detrimental to the confederacy. Zurich has addressed a justificatory memorial to the directory on this subject.

PARIS, August 12.

Some of our prophets have been mistaken. The Fete of the 10th of August was very gay and splendid, and the greatest order prevailed throughout. The races were admirably managed, and the concourse of people drawn together at the Champ de Mars was immense.

We have already announced the arrival of citizen Viscounti of Milan, as minister plenipotentiary from the Cisalpine republic to that of France. In consequence, citizen Sopranzi, who, on the entry of the French army into Italy, was sent by the people of Lombardy to treat with the Directory relative to their being formed into a republic, is preparing to quit France. He has been named in his own country, member of the council of elders.

An address of the invalids to the army of Italy appears in the Journal des Hommes Libres. It begins thus:

"We too comrades, have been struck with the truth of the picture which you have drawn of the present situation of the republic.

"What! (have we cried) so many great and generous sacrifices! What! five years of the most glorious victories, of the most rapid success, and the most honourable triumphs, have still left them some hopes of giving us a master. Friends! it is but too true, and we shudder at it: the government has been vilified. Even within the walls of the legislative body, the emigrant, unpunished rekindles the sparks of civil war, and supported by the impostor and rebellious priest, shakes around him the torch of fanaticism. The defenders of the country, the old patriots, and founders of the republic, are driven from their homes, proscribed, degraded and massacred. The generous friend of his country, who took up arms for the defence of property, now infirm and mutilated, pines in the most frightful indigence without the means of existence, without pay, and crushed by the insolent luxury of the unpunished stock-jobber. The purchaser of national lands is looked upon as an usurper, the sacred principles of liberty and equality called robbery; the philosopher, and whoever is not a catholic, marked out as impious and an atheist; the name of citizen even become an affront; in short, from the North to the South of France every thing presents a distressing spectacle of a desolated country."

It concludes thus—"Our brave brethren of the north, Italy, the Rhine, Sambre and Meuse, rely upon us. Comrades! we have still strength and blood enough, and more courage than is necessary, to humble these cowardly supporters of tyranny. Should they dare to take up arms in order to execute their plans . . . . . Nor shall it be said that 600,000 soldiers, the conquerors of all Europe, joined to their friends and relations, and forming the purest mass of the French people, have expressed an ineffectual vow to live free or to die."

(Signed by more than 3000 invalids.)

The following letter has been sent to the editor of the Sentinelle, from Leborgne, deputy for St. Domingo to the legislative body.

"Bayonne, Aug. 5.

"To escape from the English, and get out of the prison, are two pleasures I have often experienced; but now I feel them in a more lively manner, as I am drawing near my family and friends. In short, four of us have arrived this day from St. Domingo, being the deputies of that colony to the legislative body. Vergniaud, cousin-german, to the great and good Vergniaud, is of the number. His zeal and moderation will remind you of the virtues of his illustrious relation. We have left St. Domingo in a happy situation, and nevertheless capable of improvement. I can give you no details on that subject, but must defer them to my arrival at Paris.—The courier is setting out."

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Celebration of the Tenth of August.

The following is the speech of Carnot, President of the Directory:

"Frenchmen,

"On this day, five years ago, the thunder fell upon the throne. Its splendor was extinguished, its foundations shattered and annihilated. But a single lustrum has elapsed since this great epoch; yet, such has been the rapid succession of events, that already we are separated from it by ages.

"During this short interval, what memorable events have crowded after each other! what triumphs! what tragic scenes! what combinations of sublimity, and of weakness! how many prejudices overthrown! what great talents have been cut off! what efforts combined to destroy infant liberty! how many billows broken against the national will! how many base arts employed to extinguish the republic! how many vipers crushed in her giant arms!

"Woe be to those who should conceive the idea of re-establishing the throne! What absurdity to believe that those who crushed it to ashes, will labour for its re-establishment—that the founders of the republic, forgetting their glory, and plunging themselves into the mire, will become the vile instruments of a liberticidal faction, which will consign them to the collected rage of those who wish to tear them in pieces!

"Where is the man among you, citizens, who, if not actively co-operated in the overthrow of monarchy, has not decidedly proclaimed within his own circle the imprescriptible rights of the people? Where is the man who can submit to bargain with kings; who, having vanquished them in the meridian of their power, will humble himself before them when they are conquered?

"No, Frenchmen! you will not forget what it has cost you to be free—you will not risk the same catastrophes, or consequences still more dreadful, again to be slaves.

"Ah! should the abyss into which the madmen who consider the return of royalty as an object of sport, endeavour to plunge you. Have they reflected upon the punishment which is prepared as their reward?—Do they know how much blood would be required to quench the thirst of the barbarous masters whom they recal—what harrassing forfeitures would be necessary to satisfy their avarice—what degree of oppression would be sufficient to render them secure from the dread of a new effort of the people—what cares would appear to them adequate to extinguish the last sparks of that philosophy to which they ascribe the first impulse of the French to liberty?

"They would persuade you, that it is easy to substitute the hereditary government to the constitutional system; and they never speak either of the deadly war which the just resistance of the desperate republicans would produce in a thousand quarters, or of the difficulty of re-establishing that inequality of conditions and those feudal institutions which constitute the basis of monarchy, or the difficulty of wresting the national property from the hands of those who have acquired it under the sanction of the laws, or of the sanguinary contest which would arise between the competitors. Who does not see that a whole age would hardly finish the single dispute between the Dynasties contending for the crown? Who does not see that a king could be delivered from his disquietudes when he had shed the last drop of the blood of Frenchmen? Should you have filled any employment in the republic, you would be proscribed. Had you flown to the frontiers to defend it, you would be proscribed. Did you possess any talent, you would be proscribed. Should you have purchased a national estate, you would be proscribed—you and your children. Yes! you would all perish, except those immersed in absolute ignorance, who would be reserved to cultivate the soil of their lord, under the iron rod.

"To obtain your pardon from the new tyrant, in vain would you produce the proof of some base services secretly performed in favour of the monarchy, and of your treachery towards the republic: you would die with greater ignominy. Your personal enemies would soon discover crimes to lay to your charge—others would be eager to denounce you in order to save themselves.—Such, at every time, and in every country has been the cruel policy of exiled kings, who, by means of baseness and hypocrisy, have succeeded, themselves or their descendants, in recovering the throne. Can you hope that you would experience them less revengeful or more humane?

"Yes! we swear by the sacred deposit which the constitution has for a limited time entrusted to our care, every attempt to overthrow the republic shall be in vain; and those who endeavour to accomplish this purpose of iniquity, shall meet that death which they prepared for the republicans. The chief magistrates of the republic may differ in opinion as to some of the means by which its stability is to be promoted, but they will ever be found united in its defence.

"They will do more, and will exert themselves daily to love it better. They know that war is the weapon of despots; that love and confidence alone are the instruments of popular governments.

"Agitation will cease, when men cease to disquiet themselves by the apprehensions of royalty—others by the menaces and threats of anarchy. Peace will be realized when the enemies of the republic shall be convinced, that they will find no point of support among us—when each of us shall be thoroughly satisfied that the happiness of the people consists in the extinction of all parties—that they are desirous to establish tranquillity—that they are tired of being the dupes of the passions, and the vain promises of the factions, by whom they have been alternately misled. The people compare their situation to what it was twenty months ago; they feel how much it is improved; they feel that it will be still farther meliorated, when the ideas, which have been almost entirely absorbed, which, to say no worse, are unreasonable, are at length exclusively applied to the means of internal prosperity and political economy. From this they conclude that the constitution, which dispenses such benefits, is good, and become wise by their own sufferings, they respect the government which they have chosen: they despise, they hate those who would lead them to tear their vitals with their own hands.

"Cease then, Frenchmen, to pursue Chimeras. Let this day, the forerunner of that day on which the republic was founded, dissipate vain alarms! Feel, as you behold its splendor, that you are under the same banners—that you defend a common cause—that none of you have any mercy to expect from those whose tyranny you have overthrown. Do not resign yourselves to discord, when you have only to enjoy the fruits of your labours and the greatness of your destiny."

This speech was heard with the most profound attention, and followed with universal shouts of Vive la Republique.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

23 Thermidor, Aug. 10.

At two o'clock the president addressed the council as follows:

"The cannon of the tenth of August will resound through future ages. It crush-

ed to ashes an ancient throne, and the feeble constitution on which it was built. It opened new destinies to France: it was the prelude to that long train of memorable events, which seemed to have compressed whole ages within the circle of a few years.

"Overlooking the history of the passions, the prejudices, and the intrigues which are no more, it is an object worthy of your attention, upon the anniversary of this celebrated epoch, to cultivate reflections without bitterness, to derive from it lessons useful to every Frenchman. Escaped, as it were, by a miracle, from the revolutionary agitation, it is time when those who hear me ought for ever to renounce prejudices, to extinguish animosities, to sacrifice, without regret, upon the altar of their country, the oppositions of their minds, and the resentments of their hearts. You who, upon the 10th of August, wished for the establishment of a republic, your desires ought to be satisfied. The republic exists here, surrounded with the laurels of victory, and purified from the horrors of anarchy.

"Friends of justice and of order, you who demand a vigorous and protecting government, your wishes shall be accomplished. This government exists; it will every day be more truly consolidated, adorned with the gayest colours of liberty. Imprudent men, who dared in the frantic hopes of ideal improvements, to aim a sacrilegious blow at the only safeguard of the public tranquility, the anniversary of the Tenth of August is more eloquent than I can be. It is that day which calls aloud to you. Dread a second of September, a thirty first of May, and the execrable reign of another Robespierre. It is to this point that the factions tend; it is at this price, that, under different names, and under opposite banners, the triumphant party would give us a new revolution. Ah! never, never—it never had any other source than the imaginations and the writings of our calumniators; the infernal project which could not be conceived, which could not be promoted, which could not be executed within these walls, but by the utmost frenzy of guilt. In order to calm chimerical alarms with regard to the purity of your conduct and of your intentions, it will be sufficient, I imagine, to display your attitude and your system, in opposition to the united attack of the abuse and the intrigues of which you are the objects. Continue, Representatives of the People, to cover yourselves with the triple shield of justice, of moderation, and of firmness. Guilt is awake; it exerts every effort; it thirsts for battle and for bloodshed.

"History will say, The National Representatives did not seek a fratricidal victory. After the long tempests it had encountered, it sighed for internal peace; its efforts were successful. Perfidiously misrepresenting your opinions and your designs, guilt endeavours to mislead the defenders of their country, and to turn the arms of liberty against Liberty herself. History will say, the true sentiments of the army were known to the national representation: French republicans could not forget their duty as soldiers, and their interest as citizens; they were enlightened by wise laws, and the hopes of guilt were confounded.

"The external enemies of France smile at the spectacle of our divisions, and perhaps with dexterity add fuel to the flames of discord.

"Let it be our study that history may record of us what she recorded of ancient Rome: let foreign governments learn and know, that the divisions among us cease when the honour and the rights of our country are concerned. It is thus, representatives of the people, that you will give an answer to the calumnies of malevolence; that you will secure the internal tranquility which the wishes and the wants of the people equally demand; that you will at last attain that general peace to which you are accused of being hostile, when it has never ceased to be the object of your vows and the end of your exertions. These ideas led me, in concluding, to the subject of this address. Upon the tenth of August, 1792, a throne, which had subsisted fourteen centuries fell to the ground. Happy France, in the anniversary of this memorable epoch displayed sincere conciliation for the interest of our country, and shewed to Europe the different authorities of the republic governing in concert by justice and by confidence!"

The printing of this speech was called for from every part, and was decreed to the number of six copies for each member.

LONDON, August 16.

Government received yesterday a dispatch from Paris, announcing the fact we laid before our readers, of a treaty of peace having been concluded between the French republic and the court of Lisbon; and early this morning, Mr. Brooks, the messenger, arrived with dispatches from lord Malmesbury, respecting the same event, and the effect it has had on the state of the negociations at Lisle. No communication is allowed between the vessel that brought over Mr. Brooks and the people on shore.

It is impossible to convey any adequate idea of the effect produced upon the public mind by the intelligence of this treaty having been concluded without the interference of our cabinet, and in opposition to its views—it indicated a feeling of national degradation truly humiliating. The funds, of course, experienced a considerable fall: the three per cents left off yesterday at 50¾, and opened this morning at 50½ and ⅝.

It is vain to speak of the ingratitude of this last of our allies, as we have spoken of the ingratitude of all who have previously deserted us. Self-preservation is the first law of nations as well as of individuals, and this act of the court of Portugal is a proof that England is no longer capable of giving protection to her friends. It is a bitter cup—but we must drink it. We have courted the rod, and we must submit to the chastisement.

The extracts which we have given from the French papers, are of considerable importance. They open a scene of contention, the result of which it is impossible to anticipate. The directory has at length given its answer to the message of the councils; in which, though it explains with candour the suspicious circumstances of the event of the march of the troops, it addresses the assembly in language so significant and unequivocal on their late proceedings, that instead of the compromise which was expected from the prudence, if not from the patriotism of the two sides, it is a provocation to hostility on the question at issue between them. The debate in the council of five hundred shews the impression the answer made on the legislature.

What the result of this conflict will be, we again say it is not easy to conjecture. The directory, invested with all the executive power of the immense territory of the republic—with all her armies cordially attached to its sway—with all the attractive charms of an incessant career of aggrandizement, in which a single week is never suffered to pass without adding some new kingdom to the empire, either by conquest or treaty, or breaking off from the league of their enemies some important power—with the recommendation of having procured abundance, and restored luxury to Paris—with all the force of the country obedient to its command, and the multitude indifferent to its acts—and opposed to a legislature broken into factions in which the very virtues of the good have been surprised into an alliance with the passions of the wicked, certainly stands fair for triumph in the contest; but on the other side it is to be considered that opinion, transitory in all climates, is peculiarly so in France; and how long the people and armies shall continue firm against the battery of the press, the skill, intrigue, and force of which were never exerted with more variety, nor more cunning of attack in any age than now in the republic, it is impossible to say. At no period of the revolution has the crisis been more interesting, nor presented more curiosity to the accurate observer. It shall be our task to watch the progress with the most vigilant care, and to state the occurrences with the most rigid impartiality.

The stocks yesterday felt a depression of 1½ per cent. The quantity of exchequer bills thrown into the market by the Goldsmids, Antrobus, &c. together with the very unfavorable appearance of the negociation, are said to have been the causes of this fall.

Should Lord Malmesbury return unsuccessful from his present mission, parliament will be convened almost immediately, for the purpose of voting twenty-five millions sterling more, for the continuance of the war. This accounts for the new power of convening parliament at so short a notice. Formerly the public money was modestly drawn for by ministers at a few days grace; now it is done more sweepingly by bills at sight.

The Hamburgh mail due on Wednesday last, arrived this morning. By the extracts we have given from the foreign journals brought by this conveyance, it will be seen that the subjects of his Sicilian majesty begin to manifest some revolutionary symtoms. The king has given orders for establishing a very considerable military force on the frontiers of the Pope's territory.

The French government, it appears, is determined not to give up Mantua to the emperor. To this determination his Imperial majesty is not inclined to yield. Thus a definitive treaty of peace between these two powers is not likely soon to take place.

Buonaparte's brother goes to Rome, as envoy from the French republic.

The bank of Venice has got the Gout of that of England, and now pays its notes in cash.

The Paris journals which we received yesterday by express, whilst our contemporaries were wholly unable to convey any intelligence of consequence to their readers, were certainly the most important papers that have lately been received from France. It is not possible to express the effect that the news of a peace between the republic and Portugal had on the public mind. The inability and miserable politics of our administration, and the very critical situation in which all the continental powers, is now, we believe, become evident to some of those men who have hitherto thought proper to support the present ministers.

Mr. Brookes, the messenger, arrived this morning at the secretary of state's office, with dispatches from Lord Malmesbury at Lisle.

We have no reason to believe that there is any prospect of a speedy peace. On the contrary, we should not be surprized at hearing of a renewal of hostilities.

The Dutch, it seems, insist on a restitution of their colonies; and the French government is determined to support their republican ally.

What the terms of the peace between France and Portugal are, we do not yet know. Our readers will see, by the official message of the Directory, given in yesterday's paper, that the conditions are not yet announced. We cannot however hope that they are favorable to our interests. We know that some time ago the conferences were broken off, because the conditions demanded by the French were inordinate. The Portuguese minister, however, after consulting his court, returned to Paris; and though the present circumstances of things may have made the directory abate from some of their pretensions, we fear that the surrender of the Bazils or of Cayenne, may be substantive articles of the treaty, or perhaps they may have directed a more immediate blow against the commerce and revenue of England, and shut the ports of Portugal itself against our trade.

After taking the kingdom of Portugal under our special protection—after sending thither an army, and one of our most justly celebrated generals, while its coast was guarded by our most favorite admiral—after refusing passports for a commission to treat of a separate peace, and making it a sine qua non of negotiation that we should stipulate for the feeble and oppressed Queen, as it was the fashion to call our ally—her faithful majesty sent a minister to Paris there to humble herself before the triumphant directory, and accept of the conditions that they might be graciously pleased to yield her! To what a point of humiliation has our cabinet brought us?

The Paris papers which arrived yesterday certain the following article:

"Fresh letters from Cadiz and Madrid confirm the intelligence of the English having been forced to raise the blockade of Cadiz; that they had cut their cables, and been obliged to retreat in great disorder; and that the Spanish squadron, consisting of twenty sail of the line, had got out and put forth in pursuit of them. It is added, that confidence had revived at Cadiz; and it was hoped, that before 15 days should expire, public credit would revive, and commerce begin again with activity."

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, October 3.

[Translation.]

THE ARMED FORCE OF FRANCE.

"The armed force of the republic is instituted to defend the state against enemies from without, and to insure within the maintenance of order, and the execution of the laws; it is entirely submissive and obedient, has no will of its own, and *cannot deliberate*. The armed force is distinguished into a national sedentary guard (or a guard confined to certain limits) and into a national guard in activity.

The National Sedentary Guard—is composed of all the citizens and sons of citizens in a condition to bear arms: its organization and discipline is the same throughout the republic, and are determined by law. The distinction of grades and subordination, take place only relatively to the service, and during its existence.

The National Guard, in Activity—is composed of the naval and land forces, maintained at the expense of the republic, even in time of peace, and is formed by voluntary enrollments, or in any other manner the law shall determine: they have a particular organization and discipline.

No part of the national sedentary guard, nor of the national guard in activity, can act in the service of the interior of the republic, but on the requisition in writing of the civil authority, according to the forms prescribed by law.

The executive directory cannot order or suffer to pass or remain, any body of troops within the distance of 12 measured leagues from the commune, where the legislature holds its sessions, unless by the formal requisition or permission of the legislative body.

It appears by the news published, that the negotiations at Lisle had been suspended for twelve days, but resumed with vigor, and peace expected to result.

Though it is a well ascertained fact, that this city is at present more healthy than it has been known to be for ten years back—a fact ascertained by information from the best sources—yet it appears that the tongue of rumour and misrepresentation has been busy, in propagating a tale that the Yellow Fever exists among us; That we have terorists—persons of weak nerves—of easy credulity—who believe every silly report and exaggerate in relating it—is true—and from such thoughtless alarmists we must expect stories of this sort—but any person who will be at the trouble of enquiring, will be undeceived on this interesting subject—and convinced of the falsity of all the silly rumours of the day.—Our intercourse with infected places by water is well regulated—and if instances of persons, arriving from such places and taken sick here do occur—they are extremely rare, and infection is never communicated—a decided proof that New-York is *radically* healthy; and from the extreme vigilance exhibited by those more immediately concerned in our protection, we cherish a hope, that we shall continue to be exempted the calamity which now prevails in several sea ports.

A schooner was seized at Boston on Wednesday last by a Custom-House officers, for a breach of the laws of the Revenue. She had on board 50 casks Sugar, entered in her Manifest as Rice—she is from N. Carolina.

ALBANY, September 29.

On Tuesday last, his Excellency Gov. JAY, and family arrived in this city—His Excellency has taken his residence at the house of Mr. J. Caldwell, situate in State-street.

The Commissioners appointed to hold a Treaty with the Indian Tribes of the 6 Nations, as mentioned in a late paper, to wit, Gen. Shepard, of Massachusets, Col. Wadsworth, of Connecticut, and Mr. Bayard, of New-York, having met the Indians in council, at the Big-Tree, on the Genesee-river, and effected the object of their commission, which we learn was the extinguishment of the Indian title to a large tract of country within the Massachusetts preemption—returned through this city, the present week, on the way to their respective homes.

Particulars we have not obtained. It is said, the consideration for which the Indians have relinquished their title to the above tract is 100,000 dollars; and that it is stipulated this money shall be placed under the direction of the President to the United States, and the interest annually paid to the said Tribes.

Report says, the Fever is making its appearance at New York; and that Dr. Rush has fell a victim to it at Philadelphia—We most sincerely hope the report is without foundation.

BOSTON, September 29.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVES.

The whole number of votes in New-Hampshire for a Member of Congress, *vice* Mr. Smith, resigned, were 6322.

Peleg Sprague, Esq, had	2739.
Woodbury Langdon, Esq.	1423.
Edward S. Livermore, Esq.	1349.

3161, being necessary to make a choice, it will be observed there has been none. Mr. Sprague wanted but 422 votes of obtaining his election; and it is probable, assisted by the votes of the friends of Mr Livermore, he will ultimately be the representative.

BALTIMORE, October 1.

BOARD of HEALTH

BURIALS.—In the west part of Baltimore, heretofore called the town, for the last 48 hours, ending this morning at sunrise.

4 Adults 2 Children

In the east part, called Fell's-Point, &c. including the Potter's Field.

2 Adults 1 Child.

(Signed) JOSEPH TOWNSEND, Clerk.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4

Total of burials for 24 hours, ending yesterday at noon.

Christ Church	0	1
Second Presbyterian	1	0
Third Presbyterian	1	0
St. Mary's Church	1	0
Friends	1	0
Swedes	1	1
Potter's Field	1	2
City Hospital*	9	0
Kensington	2	3
	17	7

*Five of these from the city.

The number of burials on the 3d of October, 1793, was seventy eight.

Died, this morning, Dr. ANNAN, practising physician.

To the Freemen, Electors of the city of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

Though fully sensible of the honor conferred on me by twice chusing me a member of the common council, yet as, if re-elected, my professional engagements would not permit a proper attention to the duties of that station, I request that I may not be voted for at the ensuing election. I am, with great respect, your fellow-citizen,

WALTER FRANKLIN.

October 2, 1797.

A fire broke out last night in one of the rooms of a house in Zachary's Court, Walnut street. The general alacrity in hastening to the fire, prevented it, after considerable exertions, from spreading further than the room where it originated.

To alleviate the anxiety of those absent citizens, who may be apprehensive from the deserted state of the city, that there might be a want of assistance in case of fire, we take pleasure in mentioning that an ample number of citizens attended on this occasion, and that there was no want of buckets.

☞ *The business of the CUSTOM-HOUSE, will from this day be transacted at CHESTER for some time.*

Sept. 30.

PRICES OF STOCKS,

Philadelphia, 8th Sept. 1797.

6 per Cent.	16/8	
3 per Cent.	10/4	
Deferred 6 per Cent.	13/4	
BANK United States,	18 per ct.	advance.
—— Pennsylvania,	21	do.
—— North America,	46	do.
Insurance Co. N. A. shares	45 to 50	do.
—— Pennsylvania,	par	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days	par
—— at 60 days	65
—— at 90 days	62
Amsterdam, per guilder	40
—— 90 days	42

From the (N. Y.) ARGUS.

Yesterday the Chevalier d'Yrujo returned to this city from his tour to the eastern states. We are happy to learn that the Chevalier was received with the utmost respect, and treated with the utmost politeness and hospitality by all ranks of people, at Boston, at Portsmouth, and at every town he visited.

[Thus far the Argus.]

REMARKS.

What monster to the honor and interests of his country wrote the above? Had the tale of the cordial reception by the people of Boston and Portsmouth been TRUE, would it not have been better to conceal than to proclaim their anti-patriotic infamy? To give a cordial reception to a man who has insulted our government, freely established by ourselves to support our honor and maintain our interests!—To look with a friendly eye on the man who, in my opinion, wishes to separate the people from their government—with a view (in conjunction with our *now mutual beloved allies*) of swallowing up both government and people!—To receive with open arms the representative of a nation, who, only three years ago, when it did not insult, plunder nor threaten us with nevastation, our "exclusive patriots," thro' their PATRIOTIC organs, Bache, Greenleaf and Co. shewed a furious, tiger-like wish to destroy with the out-stretched arm of democratic vengeance!——O Greenleaf! how much longer will you continue to brave public indignation by daily insulting the most sacred patriotic feelings of your fellow-creatures? I will not say, fellow-citizens—you have no country except France—you have atrociously calumniated the characters of our patriotic eastern brethren in saying that the ambassador of a nation who with pleasure watches our national ruin, was well received among them—That he was received, I will not deny—but by whom, I need not inform those who have been witnesses of the WORTHIES who, with bended knee, welcomed the arrival of Genet, Monroe, &c. and other "patriots." We all know, and in time of necessity the foes of United States will feel, that our enlightened, virtuous, and patriotic eastern brethren will form an impenetrable phalanx—an impenetrable bulwark to the enemies of the honor and independence of our country.—In the awful crisis which awaits us, let all Jacobins, Anarchists, Gallic Americans among us stand clear—Remember, you have justified the use of the guillotine towards the internal enemies of a foreign country—but I hope we will be content to send off the least incorrigible of you to your *foreign allies* when our country is invaded by them—the Public Safety will tell us (as circumstances may arise) what to do with the more hardened and furious. [*N. Y. Gaz.*

MEDICINES.

OF every kind necessary for the sick also, Sago, Barley, and Oatmeal, for diet drink, will be delivered gratis, during the present contagion, to those who are unable to pay for it, at HUNTER'S Laboratory, No. 114, South Second Street.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From 3d to 4th October, in the morning.

Admitted, since last report.

Michael Toy, Greenwood lane.
Jane Conley, Eighth, between Spruce and South street.
Andrew Burchall, Carpenter street.

Discharged since last report:

Susannah Kirk,	admitted 18th ult.
Rosina Appledon,	20th
Molly Roberts,	13th
Sally Fisher,	21st
Robert M'Cauley,	25th
William Abbott,	18th

Died since last report:

	when admitted	how long sick previous to admission.
David Smith (black)	1st inst.	5 days.
Susannah Rielly (child)	30th ult.	1 day.
Neal Gillaspie, 27th		2 days.

Remaining last report		55
Admitted since		3
		58
Discharged	6	
Died	3	9
Remains in Hospital. Convalescent	18	
Sick	31	49

Four of whom are dangerous.

In erred since last report.

From city and suburbs	6
Hospital	3
Total	9

STEPHEN GIRARD.
(Signed) CALEB LOWNES.
JOHN CONNELLY.

Published by order of the Board,

WM. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman pro tem.

The Citizens of Philadelphia and the Suburbs,

RESIDING in or near Germantown, are earnestly requested to meet at the German School House, in the school house lane, on Saturday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the present suffering state of the Poor of the City and Suburbs, and adopt such measures as humanity may point out.

Germantown, Oct. 3.

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to CHARLES F. KUPFER, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. SAMUEL GORE, Court-street, Boston.

Boston, Sept 30, 1797 O 4—2aw6w

Messrs. Timothy and Mason, Charleston; Messrs. Hodge and Boylan, Halifax, N. C Messrs. Willett and O'Connor, Norfolk; Mr. Ellis Price, Alexandria; Messrs. Yundt and Brown, Baltimore; Mr. Hopkins, New-York; and Messrs. Hudson & Goodwin, Hartford; are requested to insert the above. The accounts to be forwarded to the Editor.

MEDICINES.

THE Poor who may find it inconvenient, from distance, to make use of Mr. HUNTER'S truly meritorious offer, will be supplied with medicines—sago, barley, oatmeal, &c. by applying at the subscriber's store, No. 36, Market-street.

ROBERT S. STAFFORD.

The Health-Office

IS removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open night and day, where persons having business may apply. WM. ALLEN, Health-Officer.

Sept. 4. dtf

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Department of War are for the present removed near to the Falls of the Scuylkill, on the Ridge Road.

September 4. dtf

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE

IS KEPT, FOR THE PRESENT, AT THE CITY HALL.

Sept. 8.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Commissioners for the District of Southwark have removed their hall to the house formerly occupied by Samuel Goff, in Christian at the corner of Fifth street. Oct. 2.

PEALE'S MUSEUM.

THIS valuable repository of the works of Nature, so well calculated to delight the mind and enlarge the understanding, is opened daily, as usual. It stands in an airy and healthy situation, and free from the epidemic that at present afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greatest safety.

As an Amusement, the study of Nature is the most rational and pleasing: as a Science, the most sublime and instructive. It elevates the mind and expands the heart. They

"*Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himself*
"*Hold converse.*"

Many interesting additions have lately been made to this Museum: and the feathered tribe, containing a variety of the most rare and beautiful subjects, is now very advantageously arranged. Waxen Figures, of Men large as life (some of them casts from nature) are here dressed in their proper habits, and placed in attitudes characteristic of their respective nations. Here may be seen the North-American Savage, and the Savage of South-America—a laboring Chinese, and the Chinese Gentleman—the sooty African, and the Kamtschadale—with some Natives of the South Sea Islands. The immense variety and interesting diversity which this Museum offers to the view, may be seen but cannot be described with full effect.

☞ Price only 1-4th of a dollar.

Sept. 28. 1aw

At a Meeting of the Board of Property, June 6, 1797,

Present John Hall, Sec'ry. } of land office
Francis Johnston, R. G. }
Dan. Brodhead, S. G. }

Nicholas Bettinger, } *Versus* Samuel Cunningham. }

In this case the proof of service of notice being insufficient, It is ordered that notice be given in one of the Philadelphia and York newspapers weekly, for at least eight weeks to the heirs or assignees of Samuel Cunningham deceased, to attend the board on the first Monday in November next, to shew cause why a patent should not issue to Nicholas Bettinger for the land in question.

(A true Copy.)
JOHN HALL,
Secretary of the Land Office.

Aug. 15. 1aw8w.

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,
BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,
From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber,
No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.
Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.
Aug. 24. tut&stf.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M

About seven thousand acres of land,

the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
May 8 w3m

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn street.
may 30 dtf

Davis's Law Book Store,
No. 319, High-Street.
GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING hurried for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.
June 27. 2aw 6w

City Commissioners' Office,
June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendance of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

District No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

☞ A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.
July 14. eotm

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chesnut and Walnut-streets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stamper's or Moore's stores to Pine street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chesnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.
July 14. mw&frm

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 dollar,

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæsar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Trusty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookseller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market street.
June 26. §

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.
June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,
BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.
July 18. 2awtf

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 8 Chesnut-Street,
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.
March 6. §

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.
August 2. w&f6t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Monday.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

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TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A LARGE two story brick House, handsomely situated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage house and two stables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with stalls in the two stables for 27 horses. The healthiness and pleasantness of its situation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a desirable retreat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiousness of the house, its central position, and the largeness of the stables, make it every way suitable for a tavern, for which it has always been considerd as a capital stand. Inquire on the premises, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Princeton, Aug. 25. 29—d tw2awtf

NOTICE.

IF TURDY O'HARA, who some years since kept School at the Nine Bridges, Queen's County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, be living, he is hereby reminded to call on, or write to, the Rev. Ambrose Marshal, near Warwick, Cecil County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, from whom he will receive interesting information.
August 4. mw&f4w

City of Washington.

SCHEME
Of the Lottery, No. II,
For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash 30,000, are	20,000 dollars,	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are	-	10,000
10 do.	1,000	- -	10,000
20 do.	500	- -	10,000
100 do.	100	- -	10,000
200 do.	50	- -	10,000
400 do.	25	- -	10,000
1,000 do.	20	-	20,000
15,000 do.	10	-	150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE.

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.
mwf

From the Otsego Herald.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a combination of men in this county have undertaken to enrich themselves, by fabricating titles to sundry valuable tracts of land, the property of gentlemen living in New York, Philadelphia, London and Paris, for which tracts of land large sums of money have been paid to those fraudulent men, by innocent purchasers. It is therefore just that public information should be given, to the end, that the injured may seek redress while the men have property, and are to be found. Those who have been discovered are Truman Harrison, Joseph Witcomb, said now to reside in the county of Saratoga; Thomas Kelly and several others who go under fictitious names. It is supposed that the lands offered for sale on those fabricated titles, are at least worth fifty thousand dollars. Such as we have actual knowledge of are as follows: Lots No. 11 and 12, Otsego patent, thousand acres each, the actual property of William Dellwyn, now of London; lots No. 58 and 64, same patent, thousand acres each, the property of Mr. Chaumont, now of Paris, and James Averill and others, of this State. There is some grounds to suppose that the lands of Richard Wells and Charles Wharton, of Philadelphia, are under their management.—The Printers will do well to give this a place in their papers, as well to caution the public against purchasing those lands, as also to deprive those men in future from imposing on individuals, which their education and address have enabled them to do heretofore. Witcomb has been a shopkeeper of some note in this country.

The following affidavits will set in a clear point of view the wickedness of those men, which when the public have perused, will induce them to excuse the interference of WM. COOPER.

Otsego, July 28th, 1797.

I Thomas Kelly, of the County of Otsego, having been led into an error, by John Witcomb and Truman Harrison, of the same County, to sign a deed to them, for lot No. 58, Otsego patent, which was the property of William T. Franklin now Mr. Chamont's and others; and further the said Joseph and Truman did persuade me to do this against my inclination, which was made out on the 10th day of November, 1793, or set back two years so as to bring it to that time; and further the name of Pardon Starks to that deed was a fictitious name, there being no such person there. To this I make voluntary oath. THOMAS KELLY.

19th July, 1797.

On the 19th July, 1797, came personally before me, Thomas Kelly, the subscriber to the above affidavit, and made solemn oath that it contains nothing but the truth.

ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

On the 18th July, 1797, came before me Jacob Kibby, a person by me well known and worthy of good credit, who on his solemn oath did say, that two of the parties abovementioned did make application to him this deponent, some time in the winter of 1796, to make them a deed for two thousand acres of land in the Otego patent, and promised this deponent a share of the profits, on the sale of said lands, for his so doing; and that they made application several times for the same purpose, which services this deponent as often refused, declaring to them that he had no right to lands, and could do no such thing; which daring attempt on this deponent's integrity he had related among his friends several times, previous to making this affidavit. JACOB KIBBEY.

Sworn before me,
ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.
Aug. 3. 12aw4w.

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,
20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed
For Sale by
Thomas Herman Leiffer,
North Fifth street, No. 34.
June 26. §

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE
No. 64 south Second street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c- &c. transacted with the utmost attention.
June 2 tu&f

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]
A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.
By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.
May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONTAINING the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General Agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America*, hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.

And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—

1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.

2d. The date and nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.

4th. The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolvency, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.

And 5th. The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary course of judicial prosings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation" for the losses and damages so sustained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.

Wm. Moore Smith.

Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. d

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tavern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,
MORDECAI LEWIS.
May 24. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. §1m&f

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Bookfellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.
June 20. 6t

Ross & Simson,

—HAVE FOR SALE—

Excellent Coffee in { Hogsheads, Tierces, and Barrels.

A small parcel of nice cocoa in bags
Few puncheons Jamaica spirits, fourth proof
Superior Teneriffee wine, old and in Madeira pipes
An invoice of jewellery and hosiery to be sold by the package
A few hampers of best English cheese.
July 27. dtf.

The Subscriber has for Sale,

A large assortment of India Muslins, coarse and fine
India Calicoes
Sooty Romalls
Blue Cloths and Checks
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Blue red and Gilli Handkerchiefs
An invoice of Irish Linens and Sheetings, well assorted
A box of Diapers
Silk Umbrellas
Two boxes of fine Spices, containing Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves
Black Pepper of first quality
East India Ginger
Java Sugar
A quantity of Madeira Wine
Ditto of Gin
Roll Brimstone

Mordecai Lewis.
August 12. 3aw1m

Higgins' Specific

FOR THE
PREVENTION AND CURE OF THE
YELLOW FEVER.

FEVER since this disease made such ravages in this city and New-York, the author has turned his attention to its causes and cure.—The result of his enquiries has convinced him that the reason why so few persons recover from its attacks, are from its not being well understood, and the consequent wrong method taken to cure it. He is persuaded that the excessive bleedings and mercurial treatment of the Faculty is highly injurious, and that the only rational mode of treatment is by the use of proper acids. Convinced of this he offers his *Specific* as a certain remedy, if used according to the directions.

To be had in bottles, at one dollar each, of the inventor *Geo. Higgins*, Cherry street, two doors above Ninth street, (late manager of Jackson and Co's Medicine Warehouse, London); by *J. Leblanc*, No. 276; *W. Griffith*, No. 177, *T. Pearce*, No. 21, South Third street, *T. Stiff*, No. 55, New street, near Vine street, and *J. Gales*, No. 36, Race street.
Aug. 25. tuths 3t

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTIONS.

Just received, by WM. GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second-street, a fresh supply of

Genuine Balsam of Honey,

A Medicine invented by the late Sir John Hill (who knowledge as a Botanist procured him the appellation of the Linnæus of Britain) and is considered in England as a *certain cure* for the above complaints; it is also of singular efficacy in the Hooping Cough,

It may also be had retail of W. A. STORES, No. 61, South Second street, and T. STIFF, 55, New-street, in bottles at 75 cents each.

WM. GRIFFITHS having observed the happy effect of the medicine, (several cases of cures having come within his own knowledge) and the great demand for it has induced him to order a large supply, a part of which he has just received.
August 3. 1aw3w

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30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Saturday last, two indented Servants, Gifford Dally, a mulatto boy, about 17 years of age, a slim light built active fellow, can read and write, five feet seven or eight inches high, has a heavy countenance; had on a sustian coatee and trowsers, a high crowned hat, fine shoes &c.

Allan Hellons, a black man, about 24 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick set clumsy built fellow, particularly about the breech; had on a sailor's blue jacket lined with swanskin, dark striped vest, sustian trowsers, high crowned hat, coarse shoes, &c.; each of them had several shirts and several other cloathes with them. Thirty Dollars will be paid for the runaways, or 15 dollars for each, and reasonable charges, on delivering them at No. 54, North Third-street.

The black fellow is about a year from Lewis Town, in the County of Sussex, state of Delaware, and has taken the boy with him.
July 31. mtu&f3w

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A LARGE 3 Story Brick House, on the South side of Filbert street, between Eighth and Ninth, lately occupied as the Surveyor General's Office.

The Building is 36 feet front and 35 feet deep, the lot 110 feet deep, with the privilege of a nine feet wide Alley extending the whole length of the lot, to a thirty feet wide Court for Carriages to turn in. The House is not plastered, and may be turned either into one, or two dwelling Houses. It is suitable for a large Manufactory, or would make a good Tavern. Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to No. 111, Chesnut-Street.
Aug. 21. codat.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
No. 167, Arch-Street.

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.
May 26. &am.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the second day of this inst. July, a Mulatto Man, named Will Bowzer, about forty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, rather chunky made; had on when he went away, a drab colored cloth coat, striped purple trowsers and jacket. It is probable he will change his cloathes, as he took a number with him. The said fellow formerly belonged to Mr. Charles Blake of this place; and it is expected he has made towards Jones's Neck, in the Delaware State.—Any person apprehending the said fellow, and securing him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the county, and Twenty Dollars if in the county, and all reasonable charges if bro't home.

JESSE REED,
Queen Ann's County, Maryland.
July 3. w3t